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fect upon wildlife, most particularly the huge brown bear which are indigenous to coastal Alaska. The possibility of harmful effects of logging on wildlife has been a subject of study for many years by Forest Service and other biologists. The effects of various aspects of logging upon the salmon producing potentials of Alaskan streams has been the subject of concentrated study at the Maybeso Experimental Forest near Ketchikan for some 15 years. These studies have been a cooperative effort by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Fisheries Research Institute of the University of Washington, and the Forest Service. The conclusion of almost two decades of experimentation, study and observation is that logging operations in Alaska, when conducted under prudent controls, are not harmful to the spawning capabilities and production of adjacent streams.

Since 1935, the Forest Service has been maintaining records of brown bear populations in typical areas of coastal Alaska, such as the Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichag of Islands. During the same period there has been a constant series of timber harvesting projects throughout the sampled areas. Data recorded has shown that there has been no significant change in brown bear population during this 30-year period. While brown bear may avoid an area where logging is going on, they will return as soon as the logging ceases. Brown bear refuges have been in existence in Alaska during this 30-year period. There has been no difference in population trend within such refuges as contrasted to outside them. There is no reason to feel that a planned logging operation such as the one now being proposed will adversely affect brown bear numbers.

The timber sale contract includes provisions to protect important resting, feeding, and nesting areas of migratory birds. Such areas are identified in ranger district multiple-use plans and logging activity is not permitted on them.

Concern is often expressed that logged areas will not regenerate themselves for long periods and that it will take several hundred years to reproduce the forests being cut. The regeneration of newly cutover areas and the growth of new stands are fundamental considerations in multiple use and sustained yield and have been under constant study and observation since the Alaska national forests were created, more than 50 years ago. During this period, logging operations have been conducted at intermittent intervals in practically every bay and sheltered area in coastal Alaska. These cutover areas soon regenerate and only the more recent ones are identifiable except upon careful search for old stumps. The oldest known logging operation in Alaska was by the Russians in the vicinity of Sitka. It occurred over a hundred years ago. The new stand, which has had no care or attention since cutting, is well stocked with trees and the volume per acre exceeds that found in virgin stands in neighboring areas. There are many other second growth stands that have

been studied and measure. The wet, cool climate in coastal Alaska favors natural regeneration and fast subsequent growth. A 100-year rotation is practical and readily obtainable. Sustained yield in coastal Alaska is based on this premise.

It is often alleged that logging operations result in excessive siltation and pollution of streams flowing through logged areas. There are examples in other parts of the country of silt and trash clogged streams which no longer produce fish and which overflow their banks at each period of high water. The geologic upheaval that created the sharp mountains, valleys and islands of coastal Alaska are comparatively recent. Much topography is unstable and most streams are fast moving and unstable. Gravel bed loads in most streams more frequently. These tremendous forces are never at rest. They account for the constantly changing streambed conditions that are so important to salmon production. Long-term studies and observations at the Maybeso Experimental Forest show that even in experiments conducted under the most severe types of logging, this stream regimen is not changed.

Reasonable care in keeping logging equipment and logging debris out of streams assures continuous and unchanged quantity and quality of water. National forest timber sale contracts contain provisions that require such care.

#### W H DR Smathers COURAGEOUS REPORTER TO RETURN TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MR. SMATHERS. Mr. President, a courageous and responsible reporter is about to return to the Dominican Republic after recuperating from machine-gun wounds he received while covering the news there last May. Al Burt, the Latin American editor of the Miami Herald, was accidentally wounded by Marine sentries on May 6. Also wounded was Doug Kennedy, chief photographer for the Miami Herald, who is still hospitalized.

Al Burt has been a careful observer of the ferment in the Caribbean. His reports on other developments in Latin America have always been balanced and accurate.

Mr. Burt traveled to Castro's Cuba earlier this year and produced some valuable insights into the present state of affairs in that troubled island. More than a week before the Dominican Republic crisis erupted, Al Burt reported on the activity of extremists and the difficulties of Donald Reid Cabral, who was then heading the Dominican Government.

On the day he was wounded, Al Burt filed a news story that recaptured in print the dangers of the fighting in Santo Domingo streets.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Al Burt's articles on Cuba, which appeared in the March 8-9-10 editions of the Miami Herald; an April 11 report from Santo Domingo and a May 7 report from Santo Domingo, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Mar. 8, 1965]

#### NEIGHBOR SPIES ON NEIGHBOR: CUBANS LIVE ON THE WHIMS OF FIDEL VIGILANTE GROUPS

(NOTE.—The eyes and ears of the Government extend into all Cuba today. This is the first of three reports on the "defense committees," one in a continuing series on Cuba by Herald Latin America Editor Al Burt, who has just returned from there.)

(By Al Burt)

HAVANA.—Late one evening in a block near downtown Havana, an exciting and uncommon smell stirred the interests of the neighbors.

Someone was roasting a pig.

Among those who wrinkled their noses in appreciation was the block chief of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR).

"I knew what it was," the chief said. "Who could mistake that smell? But I did not report him. If that's the way he wants it, okay. One day he will get caught and spend 3 years in jail."

Roast pig, among the most favorite of all Cuban dishes, has all but disappeared in rationed Cuba. Even at Christmas, when it is the traditional dinner, Cubans could not have it.

But the appetite of this man and his family rose above all, and he risked prison for a pig. He drove his car to the country, bought the pig on the black market, and smuggled the meat back to his home in the city.

It appeared a successful dodge of the authorities, until his wife popped the meat into the oven. Then the jig was up. Cubans could not mistake that delicious aroma.

This man was lucky. He was not arrested—but now he lives at the whim of the CDR chief, who has knowledge that can jail him.

From one end of Cuba to the other, divided into blocks, zones, sections, districts, and provinces, the defense committees watch their neighbors and each other. Little escapes their eyes and ears.

They watch as people come and go from their houses, investigate unusual packages, note visitors, carefully listen for antigovernment remarks and detect lack of revolutionary spirit, and categorize their neighbors as "revolutionary" or "gusano (antigovernment)."

If a crisis occurs, those labeled "gusano" are jailed—"temporarily detained," they say—as a precautionary measure until it's over. The houses of persons detained are searched for hoarded food or evidences of anti-Government activity.

The committees, backed up by Cuba's powerful military, are the core of the island's defense against an attack from the inside. When combined with the rationing system, the diminishing means of private transportation, scarce housing administered by the Government, and the fact that nearly everyone works for the Government in one fashion or another, the CDR is an effective instrument of control.

Officials cite the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, in April 1961, as the CDR's greatest achievement. During that time, when the committee had not one-tenth the strength they have now, a mass roundup of suspected "gusanos" put between 150,000 and 200,000 persons into public buildings like the Sports City temporarily converted into prisons.

Although the invasion itself apparently did not coordinate with the underground that existed at the time, the mass roundup directed by the CDR effectively throttled any internal resistance that might have been mustered once the action started.

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part will be drowned in a wave of average guy. These things always happen in wartime, but they make mountains, not molehills, in Vietnam, because it is not a proper war.

The Vietcong have recently become more savage in their treatment of the peasants, as if they have decided to substitute terror for persuasion in an effort to win the minds and hearts of the Vietnamese, as the saying goes. But their basic strategy, knowledgeable experts insist, though not unanimously, is not to conquer the country by brute and terrorizing force, but to destroy the National Army Reserves, which they have almost done, and then force Saigon to a political settlement on Communist terms.

One highly controversial counter to such a move would be to abandon territory in the southern Mekong Delta and elsewhere, for instance, which the guerillas now almost totally control anyway, and concentrate them on some rural area and such urban concentrations as Saigon, as a basis for a viable society which could then gradually reach out, and slowly stabilize the rest of the country. We are still fighting the war on Vietcong terms, not on our terms.

Not a single person I talked to in 2 weeks assignment in Vietnam, wanted the Americans to pack up and go home. A central concern is whether the little seeds of social justice we have planted won't be trampled under a massive buildup for a massive clash in classic warfare.

All is not lost. But if Washington is not aware of the fragile subtleties of the situation, it soon could be lost. The American strategy, a competent official observed, is to regard warfare as an engineering problem. If you need more resources, you pour in more resources. World War I and World War II and in a partial sense, he said, Korea, were won and ended that way. But that is not the case here. It isn't working and won't work in the strict sense in Vietnam.

Let the military spin their wheels and hurt the Communists where they can, he said, north and south, but let's get on also with the job of training these people to fight their social revolution so they'll have something worth fighting for.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night from Hong Kong.

### PROPOSED SALE OF TIMBER IN ALASKA

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the regional forester of the Alaska region of the Forest Service has announced a proposal to sell 8,750 million board-feet of timber from the Tongass National Forest in a 50-year timber sale. The proposed sale will include timber stands on portions of the Alaska mainland south of Juneau, the west side of Admiralty Island, and two areas north of Juneau, in the vicinity of Yakutat.

The purpose behind this large timber offering is to obtain an additional wood-using industry in Alaska. If achieved, the timber sale and its related manufacturing facilities will make it possible to place a large additional area of the Tongass National Forest under intensive multiple-use management. The timber sale contract will require that there be installed, in the vicinity of the sale, a pulp mill or wood-using complex including pulp manufacture that is capable of using the predominantly pulp grade of timber found in Alaska.

The timber will be sold to the highest qualified bidder under a contract that contains specific provisions for protect-

ing the wildlife, recreation, and water resources within the operating area. Specific contract clauses will provide for the prevention and control of erosion on the logged areas, and prevention of sedimentation and pollution of streams and lakes. Other clauses will provide for special care in logging and road building near feeding areas used by waterfowl or brown bear; the protection of esthetic values in areas of prime scenic beauty; the prevention and control of forest fires, and the protection of salmon streams.

Although it is proposed that the contract will contain requirements for installing a pulp mill, some 25 percent or more of the timber may be used more effectively for conversion to lumber and plywood and the purchaser may elect to install facilities for this purpose.

Minimum acceptable stumpage rates will be determined by an appraisal which will consider timber quality, cost of logging operations, and value expected to be received. Through competitive bidding, prospective purchasers may make this appraised stumpage price. Periodically, stumpage rates will be redetermined to reflect changing costs and values.

The timber harvesting program on the National Forests of Alaska is based upon a careful inventory of the forest resource and its capacity to produce future wood supplies. All harvesting schedules are calculated to provide cutting rates that can be sustained indefinitely.

Detailed annual plans will specify timber to be removed, areas to be left uncut for enhancement of other resources, methods to be employed in timber removal for protection of soil and water values, and other provisions necessary for the day-to-day logging operation.

#### WHY IS THIS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDED IN ALASKA?

Alaska is a new State. It has an abundance of natural resources. However, it will not reach a level of prosperity and well-being in line with its capabilities until its resources are managed for optimum production and directed into orderly channels of use. The fisheries industry, long an important mainstay to the State's economy, is now at a fairly constant level of production. The mining industry has shown little recent growth except in oil production. However, the past several years have seen recreation use burgeon in Alaska and the recreation industry promises to be an effective seasonal bolster to the State's economy.

The timber industry has shown growth and stability during the past decade. In 1954 large-scale timber processing came into being with construction of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. mill. This was soon followed by the Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co. plant at Sitka. Alaska's timber products, when developed on a large-scale basis, are competitive with Pacific Northwest timber in the eastern States and Pacific rim markets. Timber is a renewable resource which provides constant year-round employment. Timber industries are stable industries and they build prosperous communities and a sound tax base.

Alaska needs capital investments in stable, long-term industries that use and convert its natural resources into marketable products. This timber sale offering is a proposal to interest new capital in Alaska. It is soundly based upon sustained-yield production of a natural resource. It recognizes the important companion resources that are associated with timber in the forests of coastal Alaska and provides for protecting them. Ultimately, it will enhance their usability by lending support to multiple-use transportation systems.

#### CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSAL

There are some who question the desirability of developing and using the timber resources of Alaska. They are genuinely sincere people who strongly appreciate untrammelled wilderness and the wildlife that is associated with it. They feel that the remaining undeveloped areas of the country should be preserved for the use of people who share their feelings. They are appalled by the size and complexity of logging operations and the harsh influences these operations exert upon an otherwise stable forest situation. They are not familiar with the regeneration requirements of trees and believe that even the most soundly conceived logging operation that removes mature stands of trees is "devastation" and "rape" and they refer to it in that manner. They do not believe that the multiple-use principle is practical or desirable except as it provides situations of natural beauty and solitude.

These viewpoints represent a type of thinking that is not uncommon. However, the wide expanses in Alaska provide opportunities for other uses as well as beauty and solitude and, if this new State is to grow and prosper, opportunities must be used to harness its resources. The alternative to untouched wilderness is not devastation and ruin. Coordinated use of forest resources, including harvesting of timber, can be seen on millions of acres of national forest land in the United States.

Some may ask if there is a need to harvest and process this timber, much of which will be exported to the Pacific rim countries. Timber growth in the conterminous States now exceeds national requirements. Why should we be concerned with supplying foreign markets? Alaska's entry into the union of States places responsibility on it to develop its resources and people and become self-supporting. Granting statehood to Alaska placed it on an equal status with all other States. This means that Alaskans must participate in the business activities that have been the life blood of the commerce of other States. This means converting the resources of Alaska into useful goods that can be marketed at a profit in other States and countries. In the United States there are few hindrances to business with other States and with foreign nationals and this same freedom to engage in commerce and to build and grow should be enjoyed by Alaskans.

Many fear that widespread logging will destroy the salmon spawning potentials of streams and will have an adverse ef-

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Since then, there has been no known widely organized underground and no sustained campaign of internal sabotage on a significant scale. Periodic arrests and executions testify to the fact that efforts persist, however, and at least have the effect of reminding the Government that it has dedicated enemies among its own people against whom it must defend.

Government signs in the cities acknowledge this. They depict a huge sketch of Premier Castro, arm raised, saying: "The CDR will never lower its guard."

CDR officials like to refer to a "sixth sense of vigilance" on the part of the committees. Jose Matar (in English, his name translates "to kill"), national president of the CDR, once boasted:

"The vigilance of the defense committees has put out of combat the gusanos and reactionaries, the agents of the CIA and the terrorists."

"The CDR is a powerful arm of our party and of our government and for the CDR the people, the revolution and Fidel are the same thing."

Technically, CDR members are not supposed to make arrests. Their designated role is to report offenses to the police or militia. However, in practice many members are also members of the militia and therefore do in many cases make the arrests themselves.

In Cuba's system of mass organizations which reach into every level and activity, most dedicated revolutionaries belong to two or more groups. In addition to the CDR and militia, many belong to the Pioneers (small children), the Young Communists (14 to 25) one of the labor unions and some to the party (United Party of the Socialist Revolution itself).

But the CDR is the core watchdog unit, the pipeline into every dwelling in Cuba. It was organized for this purpose and then expanded to handle almost anything else the revolution needs. Many Cubans still call them by their original name, the "Vigilante Committees."

Each committee is headed by a coordinator, and backed up by a second in command called the organizer. In addition, at least one person is recruited to supervise duties in each of the following:

Vigilance, public health, education, voluntary labor, popular defense, propaganda, revolutionary instruction, culture, recovery of state property, peace movement, savings and finance, children, sports, and recreation.

Until recently, the duties also have included the handling of food and clothing ration books. This now will be transferred to neighborhood offices of the Ministry of Interior Commerce, officials said.

On the organization table, then, each unit—whether it is a city block, a country zone, a factory, or a work center—has at least 15 persons. But they average more than that.

Most of their work, whose rewards are prestige power, and favor, is a tedious neighborhood routine amounting to spying and gossiping. Often it involves petty, local jealousies, ambitions and sometimes desire to exercise unaccustomed power.

Because law and legal procedure in Cuba are accommodated to interpretations of the mystique of the revolution, CDR members can exercise considerable power. An accusation often need be backed up only by suspicion. If the person accused has "revolutionary" friends, perhaps imprisonment will be only temporary.

Since there is no area of enterprise for advancement except through Government favor, the defense committees therefore attract fanatical dedication from some.

One woman standing in a doorway and doing her duties of observation one evening, explained how she felt about it all:

"Look, I spend the afternoon waiting in line for chicken and now I am here on guard, without fail. My husband is looking after the children."

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Mar. 9, 1965]  
 NO ONE ESCAPES THE VIGILANTES

(NOTE.—Cuba's defense committees make up the eyes and ears of the government. This is the second of three stories on their functions, part of a continuing series on Cuba by Herald Latin America Editor Al Burt, who just returned from there.)

(By Al Burt)

HAVANA.—While Premier Fidel Castro was speaking, on September 28, 1960, at the Presidential Palace, two bombs exploded nearby.

During the middle of his speech, as sometimes is his custom, he changed gears and announced a new organization in Cuba.

"We are going to establish a system of collective vigilance. We are going to establish a system of revolutionary collective vigilance," he said.

"And we are going to see how the lackeys of imperialism are able to move here, because for sure, we live in all the city; there is no apartment building in the city, there is no block, there is no square, there is no neighborhood which is not widely represented here.

"Everyone knows who lives in the block, and what he does who lives in the block; and what relations he had with the tyranny; and to what he is dedicated; with whom he is joined; what activities he follows.

"Because we are going to plant a Committee of Revolutionary Vigilance in each block, so that the people keep vigilance, so that the people watch, and so that it can be seen that when the mass of people are organized, there is no imperialist, no lackey of imperialism, no dupe of the imperialists, no instrument of the imperialists that can move."

On that night, the vigilante committees were born, later becoming known as the Committee for Revolutionary Defense (CDR).

It was a period when the underground was active and widespread in Cuba. In Havana, 40 or 50 bombs a night were being exploded. There were frequent acts of sabotage. It was a psychological as well as a military campaign that endangered the Castro government.

The first major test came in April 1961, the month of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Premier Castro issued a general call to the country; particularly the rebel army, the militia and the vigilantes. He asked the committees to redouble their vigilance and denounced counterrevolutionaries.

What followed was in the nature of a cattle roundup. Anyone under suspicion, for any reason, was denounced and arrested. The number has been estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000.

Jails and prisons were inadequate, and public facilities like Sports City and the Blanquita Theater were used.

"During those 72 hours of the invasion, it can be said that those were the quietest hours Havana ever had," said Jose Simon, a member of the CDR National Secretariat.

"There is no doubt that the people of the CDR helped stop and destroy the fifth column, the internal enemies organized from abroad.

"The committees knew the city, block by block. In each block they knew who was engaging in what activities. They made denunciations. It was our biggest test, and we won a big victory."

At that time, the CDR was a relatively infant organization. There were 8,000 committees in Cuba. Now it has grown into a massive blanket over the island that staggers the imagination.

In 1965, there are 103,586 committees, which represent 2,300,000 members, or some 38 percent of Cuba's total population.

If today's organization is compared to that of April 1961—when the underground was stifled in a period of crisis—it is clear why Cuba feels the CDR has broken the back of internal opposition.

The national organization of the committees lines up this way:

From the local level, 15 to 30 committees are grouped into sectionals. There are some 4,500 sectionals.

Sectionals are responsible to districts, which are determined by population density and natural geographic divisions. There are 218 districts.

Each district is responsible to a director in each of Cuba's six Provinces.

Provincial directors report to a National Directorate of 75 members. Some of the most prestigious provincial leaders also belong to the National Directorate, but not all.

The directorate is responsible to an Executive Bureau of 34 persons chosen from among its 75 members.

The Executive Bureau is responsible to a National Secretariat of six, which is presided over by President Jose Matar.

The CDR has a tight grip on Cuba. It is the hand of government into every home. "All that is due to mass organization," said Simon. "In our opinion, this can only be done in a Socialist country."

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Mar. 10, 1965]

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES' CHIEF DENIES VIGILANTES PATTERNED ON EUROPEAN LINES

(NOTE.—Cuba's defense committees make up the eyes and ears of the government. This is the last of three stories on their functions.)

(By Al Burt)

HAVANA.—Premier Fidel Castro calls the Committees for Revolutionary Defense (CDR) "A Cuban invention." Jose Matar, national CDR president, says the Cuban revolution was both the mother and the father of the CDR.

If so, there are some aunts and uncles in the socialist countries who bear close family resemblances. In Bulgaria, for example, one is called "Frente de La Patria (The Fatherland Front)."

Matar concedes Cuba studied other Socialist revolutions and their techniques, but does not like the suggestion that the CDR is a borrowed idea.

"We reached the conclusion that what is common between the frente and the committees is that both organizations are decidedly in favor of the cause of socialism," he said.

"In the rest we are completely different." Jose Simon, one of six members of the national secretariat of the CDR, traveled to both Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to study the systems in force there.

"They are similar," Simon said. "But in those countries the system was created by a merger of political organizations. The CDR is different because it was created through the massive participation of the people."

"Some of these people are also members of other organizations, but the CDR was formed through the people and not by mergers of existing groups."

Matar adds another point. "The difference fundamentally is the presence of our organization in the centers of work and the rural zones of the country. The frente is now studying this."

Historians suggest that this type of massive repression began not with Cuba or Bulgaria but in the French Revolution during the last of the 18th century, later was developed and amplified in the Russian revolution by Lenin.

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"One day other countries will copy the Cuban experience of the revolution and our committees," Simon said.

The CDR is directed by a professional cadre of some 1,500 who devote their full time to it. Simon is one of these.

"We get paid according to our needs and our family status," Simon said. "I get 125 pesos a month, but my wife works in a department store and makes 100 pesos a month. We have an 8-month-old child."

In determining his salary, Simon said his living expenses were considered. He said basic fixed expenses totaled about 85 pesos a month.

"We pay 30 pesos a month for a nurse to take care of the child and 25 pesos a month for our house in Santa Fe beach. It is furnished, has one bedroom, and a terrace, and are buying it under the amortization plan (after a certain number of years paying what amounts to rent, the house is given to the tenant)."

"My wife and I eat at the People's Cafeterias. It is a place where workers can eat at special prices. It costs us 15 pesos each for our monthly cards."

"On our salaries, we get along very well. Here, money is not the important thing. Even so, we are able to save money."

Among CDR propaganda efforts are included two radio shows, and a series of publications, including an annual review called "Memorias," and a weekly publication called "With the Guard Up." In addition there are study materials, and special pamphlets on government programs.

All of it is pegged to the theme of international brotherhood.

Nothing illustrates Cuba's basic foreign policy better than the slogans and practices of the CDR in controlling home base. National leader Matar summed it up:

"Our highest task is to . . . make communism . . . Our work is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism . . . solidarity with the people that fight for liberation, for the world movement of the proletariat."

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Mar. 12, 1965]

#### CUBA DEVELOPS BALLET WITH POLITICAL STAMP (By Al Burt)

HAVANA.—One spring night in 1959, long-time Communist sympathizer Antonio Nunez Jimenez knocked on the door of Fernando Alonso's house. It was 1 a.m., and he wanted to talk.

"I have a friend with me," he called to Alonso. "Can I bring him up?"

The friend was Fidel Castro, at that time the popular hero of the new Cuba revolution. He talked for about 3 hours, and then came to the point.

"What does Cuba need for ballet?" was the question Castro came to ask.

"I told him \$100,000," Alonso said.

"Take \$200,000 and make it good," Castro replied.

That was the birth of Cuba's present ballet company and training program as part of the National School of Arts.

"Nunez was president of the National Academy of Sciences and we were old friends," Alonso said. "We used to explore caves together."

Alonso, husband of the famed ballerina, Alicia Alonso, himself an ex-performer and manager of ballet companies in the United States and Europe, took it from there.

He is director of Cuba's National Ballet Company and School and has a full-time training program that begins with children of 8, chosen in islandwide competition, and ends with a ballet company that tours the world, with emphasis on the Soviet Union and Communist bloc countries.

"All we have to do now is wait patiently for the new performers to develop," he said. "We have never had experience at this sort

of thing before. Cuba had some very famous artists, but it was generally backward in the arts."

"We were fortunate in having Alicia Alonso as a flag. She is a first-rate instrument of propaganda as well as top performer."

A new complex of classrooms and a ballet theater are being built as part of the multi-million dollar arts school on the site of the former Havana country club. It was designed by Italian Architect Vittorio Garatti, and is built in circular lines with cupola-type roofs.

The old clubhouse remains, used as a cafeteria and meeting place for students and officials, but most of the golf course area has been taken up in new buildings. A few holes of the course remain, but the only persons who play are some of the cooks.

There are some 130 students studying ballet on Government scholarship, all expenses paid and everything provided. They live in former private homes in the country club section which were seized by the Government after the owners fled the country. The section is called Cubanacan.

The training program lasts 8 years. Students are grounded in academics as well as physical education and physical development. All students study French, Russian, and then English. In addition, the boys are taught judo and boxing.

"We organized our own program, but borrowed many ideas," Alonso said. "It is a matter of custom and tradition. We could not dance like the Russians, although we admire the way they dance very much. Neither could we dance like the Americans."

The ballet company returned recently from a 5-month tour that included the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, and Siberia. In addition to Alicia Alonso, prima ballerinas for the company were two longtime Alonso students, Mirta Pla and Josefina Mendez. It admittedly was a political tour.

"It can never be separated from politics," Alonso said. "The Government pays for everything. When we tour, we represent Cuba. It is a message from Cuba that we take."

The Alonsos view the revolution here as an opportunity for artists to develop their skills under ideal conditions. The political stamp on it does not bother them.

"The aim of every artist is to strive to the fullest to achieve the highest level of perfection," Mrs. Alonso said. "Here you can do it without being bothered by the necessities of money. Only the artist and his art matters."

"Children from 8 years, many of them very talented, are getting a chance they never had before. It gives them a feeling of direction, of being wanted, of being part of something. It is very good for them."

"An artist's purpose is to develop his skills, and share them with as many people as possible."

"Sharing them is the secret. It is a collective thing, a feeling I believe artists everywhere have. This is the revolutionary way."

It is the country club side of communism, a development of art not for art's sake, but for the sake of the state.

#### [From the Miami (Fla.) Herald] DOMINICAN EXTREMISTS BREW A VILE PRE-ELECTION POTION (By Al Burt)

SANTO DOMINGO, D.R.—The classic situation of a troubled populace and approaching national elections combine here to attract extremists out of exile and hiding.

The time nears when legitimate opposition, and there is plenty of it, will be hard to separate from extremists serving special interests.

A newspaper here recently published a letter from Paris exiles calling on leftists to return to the country immediately and oppose the "government of force."

Many already had returned. While the attention of the government was devoted to internal problems, some simply walked in off a plane at the airport.

Others stuck a \$100 bill in their passport, and found immigration authorities less attentive than usual. Some avoided blacklists by entering under their mother's family names.

Small boats chugged up to points along the country's vulnerable 1,000-mile coastline and unloaded illegal passengers.

"Remember," a Dominican official explained, "a small boat can make the round trip from Punta Presidente to Cuba's Punta Maisi in 11 hours."

Not all the extremists are from the left. Government reports show that elements of the old Trujillo dictatorship also are returning.

As September elections approach, many fear efforts of the two extremes may merge for the sake of agitation.

Communists have made intensive efforts to infiltrate labor and students, both in the university and in secondary schools.

Government spokesmen say, however, that they are aware of the quiet buildup and are prepared to smash it. "We will begin hitting them," one official said.

"If the elections are interrupted, it will not be because of the Communists. We can stop them. The dangerous thing is whether Dominicans impatient with reality will agitate against the government and give the extremists cover."

Donald Reid Cabral, president of the ruling triumvirate which evolved from a September 1963 military coup, will run. He will bar the two major opposition figures, ex-president Joaquin Balaguer and Juan Bosch, both in exile.

Bosch was thrown out of office by the coup which set up the triumvirate, taken over 15 months ago by Reid. Balaguer was president briefly after the Trujillos fled the country in 1961, and a favorite of the military elements of that time, but was thrown out following widespread public demonstrations against him.

Reid's popularity now is questionable, because of austerity measures he introduced in an attempt to stabilize the economy.

This, and the fact that the government is unconstitutional, are points the extremists will attempt to exploit.

The largest extremists group on the left is the June 14 Party, named to commemorate the date of an unsuccessful 1959 invasion against Trujillo.

It began as a nationalist movement, but by late 1962 was infiltrated and its leadership controlled by the Communists.

Most of its members regard themselves as nationalists. The party was declared illegal in December 1963.

The oldest Communist party is the Popular Socialist Party (PSP) founded in 1945. It reflects Moscow direction, generally follows a nonviolent line, and has been outlawed since the year it began.

The Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), founded in the late 1950's, is the Communist Party which follows the more violent Chinese-Cuban line. It originally pretended not to be Communist, but 2 years ago announced a belief in the Marxist-Leninist line. It has been outlawed since 1961.

After Bosch's overthrow, the Communists were scattered. The MPD was active for awhile in agitation, the university students demonstrated and June 14 members tried their hand briefly and unsuccessfully as guerrillas.

As a result, it was outlawed, and a new anti-Communist law passed which sent leaders into exile and hiding.

Reid took over in February 1964, and faced a succession of tests from labor. There have been signs of both Communist and rightist participation. There were six strikes, spaced

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from March to December, and Reid grew increasingly tough against them.

This year, there was a major strike at the La Romana sugar mill, which the courts declared illegal. It broke up a few days after the government passed a law outlawing sugar strikes because the industry was essential to the welfare of the country.

By law, candidates for president cannot declare themselves until June 1. However, the three major figures are Reid, who has no party; Bosch with the PRD; Balaguer with the Reformista Party.

Bosch says he should be returned to the presidency without elections. The Communists support this position, adding it should be carried out with a united popular front.

Balaguer, with his old Trujillo ties, would be the most acceptable to those representing the late dictator's interests.

Reid speaks publicly of an "alliance of extremes" against him.

Between now and September, alliances may shift. The only sure thing is that the Dominican faces a new period of unrest.

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, May 7, 1965]  
"WHEN WE GET REAL FIRE, YOU'LL HEAR IT ZINGING"

(By Al Burt)

SANTO DOMINGO.—Two teen-aged boys bicycled down George Washington Avenue toward a Marine blockade in front of the American Life Insurance Co.

Skulking down along the row of ocean-front buildings came two rebels. They watched the boys for a minute, and opened up with rifles on the marines.

It took less than a minute. Marine rifles knocked one of the bicyclists down, and sent the sidewalk snipers running. Then they watched while the cyclist dragged his wounded buddy down the street.

"They were setting us up," the marine lieutenant explained. "We were supposed to have stopped those two boys on the bicycles and search them. Then the guys on the sidewalk would have nailed us."

Most of the trouble at this marine station has been sniper fire. A tank and a personnel carrier block Washington Avenue where it intersects Paster Avenue.

The marines search all pedestrians, and have come up with a wide assortment of knives as souvenirs. They rarely find anything else.

One sniper was knocked out of a palm tree with a .30-caliber machinegun. A man stationed atop a nearby building with a sniper-scope—an infrared fighting device—picks them off when he can. When he can't, patrols go hunting.

When two sniper shots kicked up dirt in the house driveway, marines hit the terrazzo porch floor and waited. A nervous young private on the radio picked up the phone.

"Leema, this is Leema 3. We just got fire."

"Whaddya mean, fire," his buddies kidded him. "When we get real fire you'll hear it zinging. You'll know when."

The communications marine blushed a little. "Leema 6, this is Leema 3, negative that last."

Heavy gunfire sounded nearby, and the boy on the radio glanced around but didn't move. It would take a direct attack to get him on the radio now.

One marine knocked a coconut out of a tree, whacked it open with his bayonet and chomped away. It was quiet again.

"Leema 6, this is Leema 3. Bring us 50 rations and retrieve the water can."

The marines wore flak jackets, helmets and those on the porch picked away at open ration cans. Mostly they talked about what a silly war it was and how sloppy the Army was.

More sniper shots, and this time they zinged. Leema 3 got off his radio message

again. "That was a hometown boy making good," one prone marine said.

There was a heavy report. They all chuckled. "That was one of ours."

It continued all afternoon, occasional rifle fire and heavy shooting nearby. A half dozen at the time moved in and out on patrols.

At twilight, the lieutenant called over some Dominican soldiers who had been behind the house. He told them they would spend the night guarding the Jaragua Hotel 2 blocks behind the lines.

After they were gone, he explained, "Intelligence says they'll be trying to infiltrate us during the night. The rebels have the same uniforms and guns as the guys who are with us. We can't tell them apart."

"If they stay back, we'll have a better chance."

"We've also been warned the rebels have about a dozen frogmen. They'll be swimming around us sometime tonight. Then they'll put on the uniforms and mix with our people."

Sniper shots flattened out the marines again. The lieutenant thought he saw something. He shouted orders. The men moved, but he shouted again.

"Get over the gawdam wall, Smith. Get down and go."

The lieutenant watched the men skitter across the street in the dim light and begin probing nearby buildings. He shook his head and moved the men into position, scattered in the street, grounds, and on the porch.

Then they settled down and waited for the night and the infiltrators.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONRAD CARL VON HAMM, HAWAIIAN BUSINESS LEADER

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, it is with deep sorrow that I note the passing of one of Hawaii's foremost business leaders. Death came to Conrad Carl von Hamm on Tuesday this week, 3 days after his 95th birthday anniversary.

During his long, very active and fruitful life, Mr. von Hamm attained an eminent place in the financial and commercial life of the Hawaiian Islands. He contributed significantly to the economic progress during the three-quarters of a century he labored in Hawaii. In that eventful period, he witnessed the most far-reaching changes in his beloved Hawaii as the islands evolved from a monarchy, to a republic, to an American territory, and ultimately to the 50th State of the Union. The many enterprises which he established and guided, flourished in tempo with the times and contributed to the stability and prosperity the community enjoys today.

Born in Bremen, Germany, in 1870, Mr. von Hamm went to Hawaii at the age of 20, arriving in Honolulu in 1890 aboard a clipper ship. He intended to stay only 2 years but fell in love with the islands and decided to stay permanently. He started as a junior clerk at \$60 a month in his cousin's importing firm, and later became a traveling salesman, visiting the rural areas and the various islands.

Mr. von Hamm married Ida Bernice Young, daughter of a Honolulu business leader, Alexander Young, on June 30, 1898. Mrs. von Hamm died in December 1963, ending a marriage that lasted more than 65 years.

In 1899, Mr. von Hamm founded the Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., with his

father-in-law, the late Alexander Young, and brother-in-law, Archibald Young. He was its president from 1925 to 1942, and chairman of the board from 1942 to 1958. He held offices or directorships in various other corporations and organizations.

At the time of his death, he was director emeritus and honorary chairman of the Hawaii Corp., the new name of the Von Hamm-Young Co., adopted in 1964.

A great business leader has passed from the scene. Mrs. Fong and I join the people of Hawaii in extending our heartfelt sympathy to the family—two daughters; Mrs. James A. Constance Pell and Mrs. Duncan Rosalie McBryde, and two granddaughters and a grandson.

#### MERITED PRAISE

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, in a July 21 editorial, the Wall Street Journal gave some well-earned praise to the temporary Alaska Claims Commission.

As the editorial noted, the commission was set up in March 1964, to settle a number of disputes between the Federal Government and the State of Alaska.

The Commission acted promptly, completed its assigned task and disbanded the following October, demonstrating an understanding of the word "temporary" not always found on such bodies.

Not only did the Commission carry out its assignment, but it kept a close eye on expenses. It only spent \$5,354.02 of its \$33,000 budget. The rest was returned to the Government.

Mr. Ray Ward, the Government representative, and Mr. Maurice Oaksmith, of Ketchikan, and Mr. W. C. Arnold, of Anchorage, the State's representatives on the Commission, are to be congratulated on a job well done.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "The Inefficient Mr. Ward" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE INEFFICIENT MR. WARD

It is unfortunate but true that there are appointees placed in charge of Government agencies who not only spend their budget appropriations down to the last penny and then some but also keep their agencies alive and growing long after they should have been interred. However, Ray Ward is not among them.

Mr. Ward, a former Bureau of the Budget employee, was appointed by President Johnson to head the temporary Alaska Claims Commission created in March 1964, to settle disputes between the Government and the State of Alaska involving property valued at several millions of dollars. The parties had been squabbling for 5 years and getting nowhere.

By October of the same year the Commission had brought about a settlement and disbanded, setting some sort of track record for Federal commission operations. But the full extent of the Commission's achievement did not come to light until the other day when Mr. Ward filed his group's final financial statements.

Given a budget of \$33,000, Mr. Ward had spent only \$5,354.02, returning \$27,645.98 to the Government. He was not just thrifty; he was downright frugal. For instance, instead of having a lot of fancy stationery

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printed up, when the Commission wanted to write a letter it typed its name on a plain sheet of paper.

Chronicling this unorthodox performance in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Representative THOMAS CURTIS, Republican of Missouri, wryly observed: "It is an inefficient bureaucrat who cannot spend \$33,000 and come in for a supplemental or two and cannot find many reasons to prolong the life of a temporary assignment to approximate his own."

The least Mr. Johnson can do now, besides awarding Mr. Ward an appropriate medal, is to assign him to some other Federal agencies in hopes he can infect them with his rewarding kind of inefficiency. Even though we suspect that long exposure to federalitis has made most of them immune.

### NEED FOR A FREEDOM ACADEMY—NOW

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President on many occasions I have taken the floor of the Senate to discuss the need for establishment of a Freedom Academy so that our representatives in foreign lands will be ably equipped to meet the challenges of communism psychologically as well as militarily. I have pointed out on numerous occasions that even if we win the military battle in Vietnam but lose the political battle we then still lose the war. I am firmly convinced we must win both the military and political battle in order to win the continuing war against the encroachments of communism.

Mr. President in the Wall Street Journal for July 27 there is an article by Philip Geyelin indicating that we are stepping up our "psy-war" in the effort to stiffen the Vietnamese to carry on the military war. A Freedom Academy in operation would be helpful in meeting the needs of today. I ask that the article from the Wall Street Journal be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAIGON'S "PSY-WAR": UNITED STATES STEPS UP EFFORTS TO STIFFEN VIETNAMESE WILL TO CARRY ON BATTLE—MOTIVATION TRAINING COURSE FOR HOME GUARD INSTITUTES DEMOCRACY AT GRASSROOTS—GRADUATION DAY IN MY THO

(By Philip Geyelin)

MY THO, SOUTH VIETNAM.—"Our greatest weakness out here," says one of the highest ranking U.S. military commanders in Saigon, "is in the area of psychological war."

The comment seems startling while the Johnson administration is urgently considering partial mobilization to meet the expanding American military commitment in South Vietnam. The prospect is for bigger land battles, stepped-up bombing attacks and a steady stream of U.S. troop landings to beef up U.S. capacity for a growing combat role.

Yet even while the conventional warfare is widening, the United States is also committing more manpower and money—and experimenting with some radical new techniques—in a bewildering array of schemes for such unmartial purposes as social, economic and political reform in the country. In the local bureaucratic jargon, this can come under the heading of "civic action" or "rural reconstruction" or "psy-war." It can take the familiar forms of simple propaganda and old-fashioned foreign aid. But, in Vietnam, it consists increasingly of a somewhat subtler, fast-accelerating effort to help the Sai-

gon Government give its combat-weary citizenry some good reason for caring who wins the current conflict or, indeed, for wanting something more than an early end to the hostilities.

#### WHAT IT MEANS

This means quiet pressure at the top to promote needed reforms. It means providing money for housing, well-digging, road-building, education and economic development, and surplus rice to meet current, war-inflicted shortages. It includes counsel and material aid (loudspeakers, leaflet drops, pamphleteering and the like) to help the Saigon Government sell itself to the populace. But perhaps the most intriguing and most controversial feature is a fast-growing effort to polish Saigons image and win public allegiance by working from the bottom up.

Consider the festive scene the other night at a schoolhouse outside this provincial capital in the Mekong River delta, where the members of the local "home guard" platoon were assembled in a mood to celebrate. Un-distracted by the rattle of machineguns, the jumble of mortars and the bright glare of flares only a mile or so away, they feasted by candlelight on pork and rice and fish sauce, washed it down with beer, and sang songs into the night.

Next morning, they stood solemnly at attention, in black berets, red and green scarves and brandnew uniforms (all courtesy of the U.S. military aid program) while their platoon leader accepted a brightly embroidered banner (courtesy of the U.S. Information Service). Then, as local officials and a handful of Americans beamed approval, they doffed their hats, dropped in unison to one knee, and with arms out-thrust, shouted vows to brotherhood, the people, the nation, loyalty and truth.

#### GRADUATION DAY

It was graduation day for the 38-man "popular force" militia unit from "motivational training school," a 12-day program of indoctrination in such matters as ancient and current Vietnamese history, the wiles and evils of the Communist Vietcong, the proper conduct of militiamen, the virtues (and, in a spirit of candid self-criticism, the faults) of their government in Saigon.

Developed by a zealous band of American military and civilian specialists and carried out by the South Vietnamese government in close collaboration with its U.S. architects, "motivational training" is revolutionary—in more ways than one. It borrows bits and pieces from the scientific sales methods of big business and from the spirit of '76. But it also owes something to the preachings of Mao Tse-tung.

In brief, it is the beginnings of an attempt to promote nothing less than a grassroots social-democratic revolution to counter the bright promises offered by the Vietcong.

So far only a small fraction of the 4,000 or so popular force platoons that make up South Vietnam's home guard have been given the motivational treatment. But the program is growing apace. Provincial "cadres" of instructors are trained along with each platoon by a national "cadre" composed jointly of United States and Vietnamese. So when the national training team moves on to a new province, it leaves behind a number of training units to carry on the process. By this geometric progression, some authorities predict all the 160,000 home guardsmen in the country will have received this special indoctrination within a year and a half.

#### RUDIMENTARY DEMOCRACY

What it will do for them, nobody can predict. But one hope is that it will introduce the first whiff of democracy. Reason: The course features a free election of a "political officer" whose job it is to serve both as "conscience" and "big brother" to the unit, as one authority puts it. It will be his job to remind his fellows of their pledges not to

steal food, molest women, speak rudely or otherwise offend the local inhabitants they are charged to protect. (The balloting here was close, with the winner gathering 15 votes, the runnerup 13, and six other candidates dividing the rest.)

Another aim is to make the platoons a more effective fighting force by instilling greater devotion to country as well as deeper responsibility to the locale and its citizens. In all this, the idea is to break down traditional authoritarianism by encouraging informality. This much, as well as an obvious sense of pride, was evident in the graduation ceremony here—in the muffled giggles of the platoon leader at one point, and in the patent satisfaction of five prize-winning platoon leaders as the province chief distributed their awards.

According to current plans, the "motivational" concept will be broadened in several ways. The 12-day course may be lengthened to give the indoctrination and "self-criticism" sessions more time to sink in. It may also be applied to the wider ranging regional forces, which are roughly equivalent to a national guard unit and bear the same relation to whole provinces that the "popular forces" do to the smaller districts. The course may even be offered to the regular army, though most experts argue the effectiveness would diminish the further the concept is carried from the home grounds.

"It's just like our revolutionary war," says one of the psychological warriors in charge. "Morale is always better when you can drill on the village green and roister in the village tavern."

There's talk, too, of eventually trying "motivation" on civilian "cadres," dispatched to the hinterlands by government ministries of health, education, agriculture or economic development. "This thing is just getting past the pioneering phase," says one top officer in Saigon. "Now we are going to begin to reap the fruits."

If the lessons stick, and training standards aren't diminished as the process gets further removed from close national supervision, the potential fruits can be measured in strictly practical terms. For all the headlines about big battles and the rundowns on United States and South Vietnamese army casualties, this remains very much a local, home-front war. Most Vietnamese never see any visible protection beyond their "popular force." These units, by actual record, kill more Vietcong than all the rest of the government's troops; they also lose more weapons and suffer greater casualties. They are usually the first to be hit, and because they are often ill-trained or outnumbered, they are frequently overrun. Anything that improves their military efficiency does much to bolster the government's defenses.

#### KEY IN LOCAL SKIRMISHES

Nor is the some guard's importance likely to diminish just because the United States and the Vietcong are building up their forces. While the tide of battle may swing one way or the other in big engagements, neither side in this war can hope to occupy and police more than a fraction of the country with regular forces. Whatever the outcome, the question of who wields authority could continue to turn for years to come on local skirmishing between the Vietcong, with their terror tactics, and the home guards.

"When the popular forces are strong, the Vietcong can't simply walk in and take over with two guys with tommyguns," says on U.S. strategist. "When the Cong has to concentrate its forces to move in, that's when we have a chance of setting them up for attack by regular forces."

A strong home guard is also the key to a crucial problem: Intelligence. Most of it comes not from trained agents but from the local populace. But it comes only when local citizens can inform on the Vietcong without fear of violent reprisal.